

INFORMATION REPORT

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SUBJECT Causes of Maladministration, Canton and Kwangtung

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1. Public administration in Kwangtung and Canton is less efficient than before the Communist occupation of the area. Officials are not as well qualified or as cooperative with each other, devote less time to administrative duties and more to party activities, and have fewer contact with the public, so that most administrative processes are in a state of chaos. There are five main reasons for this situation:
- Lack of experience and training on the part of the persons in positions of authority.
 - Lack of confidence in qualified non-Communist administrative personnel.
 - Excessive ideological and doctrinaire approach to practical problems.
 - Excessive interference in local administration by higher administrative echelons.
 - Jealousies between officials, reflecting factionalism within the CCP.
2. No important official in Kwangtung or Canton has had any significant experience in public administration. There are not enough administrators for the proper conduct of government or of CCP affairs. In the Canton municipal government, the mayor and principal vice-mayor are both concurrently head of two boards handling separate aspects of municipal affairs simply because no competent, trusted persons can be found to fill these posts. These men spend most of their time at their mayoral duties, and the work of their boards remains nearly at a standstill. The great majority of minor posts are staffed by the same officials that served the Kuomintang. As they are afraid to handle other than routine matters without specific instructions from their Communist superiors, even very important business moves very slowly.
3. No non-Communist official in the Kwangtung and Canton governments is completely trusted by his Communist colleagues or superiors. Non-Communist technicians have to explain all details of their work before and while doing it, more often than not to persons completely unable to understand their explanations. This condition has recently been aggravated by a series of public lectures given in Canton by Soviet propaganda workers. The theme of this series was Soviet scientific and technical supremacy.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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which was attributed to the application of Marxism-Leninism-Stalinism to science and technology. Since these lectures, technicians have had to try to explain their work plans in terms of these "isms."

4. Party factionalism also reduces administrative efficiency in Kwangtung. Officials make overt, critical reference to rival factions, except for the rivalry between the "national" and "international" (or pro-Soviet) cliques of the CCP. The existence of these cliques is tacitly admitted; they are even referred to in conversation, but there is a feeling that membership in them is confined to the highest ranking officials. The most important cliques in Kwangtung have a geographical and Party background basis, though some minor cliques consist of prominent officials and their personal followers. One group of cliques is known as the New Cadres (新幹部) and comprises members of the old, pre-liberation local Kwangtung CCP organizations from the East River, the West River, and the Nan Lu (南路), or southern part of the province. These three divisions are separate cliques. The second similar grouping is known as the Old Cadres (舊幹部) and is made up of persons who belonged to local Kwangtung CCP organizations in the mountainous parts of the province, those which were in existence before the East River and other organizations were formed. There are numerous subdivisions of this group, each constituting a separate clique. Members of these cliques are identified as having come from such and such a mountain. For example, there is the Lien-hua-shan Clique (蓮花山派). Still another in Kwangtung CCP operations is the Hakka Clique. YEH Chien-ying is a Hakka and has put Hakka Communists into many important appointive posts. Chinese Communists speak resentfully of this among themselves.

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